



THEATRE-ROYAL, February 13, 1781.
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE extraordinary Marks of Favour and Applause with which I was honoured, by a most brilliant and crowded Audience, on my first appearance on this Stage, on Monday night last, after an absence of four years, claim on my part the most public acknowledgment, for so flattering a distinguished reception.

Every return, in my humble power, can be but a poor equivalent for favours heap'd upon for a number of years, with such continued attachment and generosity. I beg leave to add, that a just sense of your kindness (so far beyond my merits) can only terminate with the life of

Your ever obliged and most obedient humble servant,
WEST DIGGES.

The Third of the Six Nights that
Mr DIGGES

Has engaged to perform here.

To-Morrow Evening, being THURSDAY the 15th inst. will be performed, the Tragedy of

M A C B E T H.

Macbeth, Mr DIGGES.
Macduff, Mr WOODS.
Banquo, Mr STANTON.
Lady Macbeth, Mrs BURDEN.

To which will be added, a Farce, called
The Honest Yorkshire Man.

Gaylove, Mr HALLION.
Sapicoll, Mr JOHNSON.
Arabella, Mrs HENDERSON.
Combrun, Miss HURST.

From the nature of Mr DIGGES's engagement, there must be Four Plays in each week; and the nights of performance will be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, during the remainder of the few nights he is to appear.

The Tragedy of ALL FOR LOVE, or the WORLD WELL LOST, never acted on this Stage, is now in rehearsal, and will be performed as speedily as possible; in which Mr DIGGES, (for the first time near) will appear in the character of VENTURIUS.

SALE OF PRINTS,

To continue till SATURDAY, at the

EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

AMONG which there still remain a few copies of the following up of the Quebec, Capt. Farmer, in the dreadful engagement with the Surveillant—Five impressions of Woollet's most capital Landscapes, and others after Salv. Rosa, Zuccherelli, &c. &c.—Brooke Watson, Esq; refused from a Shark, a celebrated Mezzotint—Two fine proofs by Sherwin, from Altarpieces at Oxford—Best of Angelica Kaufman's Works, some of them in colours, &c. &c.

Such as remain unsold will be returned to London on Saturday; and as the next month's parcel will be totally different, it is hoped that such as wish to see the above, will not disappoint themselves.

J. SIBBALD and CO. beg leave to recommend this plan to the attention of the public; and if they meet with encouragement, will extend it, upon the most liberal principles.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

(Price 2s. 6d.)

By WILLIAM CREECH,

Printed for the Author,

A POEM, or TALE,

ENTITLED,

Anna and Edgar, or Love and Ambition.

BY A LADY.

It is hoped that those who have subscription-papers for this Poem, will be so obliging as give notice of the number of subscribers, to the persons from whom they received the papers, as soon as possible, that the extent of the edition may be properly determined.

In course of this week will be published in London.

THE Proceedings at large of the TRIAL of GEORGE GORDON, Esq; commonly called LORD GEORGE GORDON, for High Treason, on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th.

At the same time, a cheap edition for the benefit of Lord George's friends in Scotland, will be printed, which may be expected in Edinburgh, by Tuesday the 20th, or Wednesday the 21st instant.

N. B. The public will be careful of any other spurious editions of this trial now advertised in some of the public papers, as they may depend this will be the only genuine one, and will have the judges' speeches at large, revised and corrected by themselves, and published under the inspection of the Court.

Orders addressed to Mr Robertson, next door to Mr Dickson bookseller, will be punctually answered.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits, Head of Niddry's Wynd, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath already met with.—Can assure them it ever shall be his particular study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealings mutual and permanent. Having at present a very large quantity of TEA of such excellent quality, and to moderate prices, that he can venture to say, none hath been offered to sale more worthy the public attention; which are now selling at the following low prices, viz.

		L. s. d.
Best Bohea	at 3 3 per lb.	
Congo	at 5 0	
Fine ditto	at 6 0	
Sulphur	at 6 9	
Very best ditto	at 7 6	
Hyson	at 11 0	
Superfine	at 13 0	
Best Raw Coffee	at 2 0	
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Dutch weight.

Foreign and British Spirits of the very qualities, at the lowest prices.

Sugars at prime cost.

Hams, Tongues, Pickled Pork, &c.

ANN HAY, middle of the Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that she carries on the curing of Bacon, Beef, Mutton, and Lamb HAMS, in the same manner her late Husband did.—Where likewise may be had, Neats Tongues, Pickled Pork, Hogs Lard in bladders for kitchen use, Beef and Bacon Hams ready dressed, Minced meat, Beef Steaks, and Sausages, Superfine Flour of Muffard, Hard Pomatum, and Black Balls; Also best Highland Whisky, and Howie's Acid for Punch, at 1s. 2d. per bottle.

HAMS to the East and West-Indies packed in the best experienced method.

All the above articles are of the best quality, and cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully answered.

From the London Papers, Feb. 9.

Santona, Jan. 9. There arrived here on board a French ship, a French officer, who immediately set out post for France, after having given the following intelligence to the consul of his nation; viz. that the French wintered in safety at Rhode-Island; that Admiral Rodney having made a shew as if he intended to block up that Island, 15,000 Provincial troops were preparing to come to the assistance of the 5000 French commanded by the Count de Rochambeau; that the English Admiral being apprized of it, had abandoned his project, and determined to return to the Leeward Islands. This Captain has confirmed what we knew of the routing of Colonel Ferguson. He moreover adds, that 90 Chiefs of the savage tribe of Opeida, came to Rhode-Island the 27th of September last, where they were received, and magnificently entertained by the Count de Rochambeau and the Chevalier de Ternay, as also by the American General Hart, to whom they gave the most authentic tokens of friendship and attachment; so that we flatter ourselves, since the appearance of those 90 savage Chiefs, that the Americans, far from having any thing to dread from those Indian nations, may promise themselves every kind of assistance from them.—Paris Gaz.

Madrid, Jan. 11. We have just received, by an express from Lisbon, the melancholy news of the death of Maria Anne Victoria of Spain, Queen Dowager of Portugal, and sister of our monarch, who died the 7th inst. This Princess was born March 31, 1718, and was married Jan. 29, 1729, to Joseph I. King of Portugal.

Hanover, Jan. 26. His Royal Highness the Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, arrived in this city about six o'clock this evening in perfect health; he was saluted by a triple discharge of cannon from the ramparts: The Duke of Wirtemberg arrived here yesterday, incog. and intends to go to-horror to Schwerin.

Paris, Jan. 25. According to letters from Cadiz, several gun boats, built at Carthagena, have entered the Bay of Algeziras. The 2d of this month, a small English vessel was carried into Cadiz, she mounted two guns and 21 men, and was laden with butter, salt fish and salt beef from Lisbon, and was boarded by a fishing boat with 16 men, who took her without any other weapons but their knives.

Don Louis de Cordoba's fleet consists of 31 ships, ready to put to sea. It is difficult to think that the English can, this time, succeed in their attempt to re-victual Gibraltar.

Paris, Jan. 26. It is expected that Mr Necker will soon open a loan for 40 millions in annuities for life. It is assured this will be chiefly to defray the expences of the marine department.

We have just received a confirmation of the taking of Pensacola by the Spaniards. They had failed from the Havannah with 28 ships of the line, commanded by the gallant Don Solano, and 8000 men, under the command of Don Galvez, nephew to the Minister for the department of the Indies.

Paris, Jan. 29. Our last advices from Spain import, that their naval force, consisting of 31 ships of the line, has not put to sea yet, for fear of experiencing the bad effects of the storms, which have raged with so much violence; but it is ready to sail as soon as the necessary orders arrive from Madrid.

L O N D O N.

This day there was a levee at St James's, when the Lord Chancellor attended, and presented his Majesty with two rings which the new Sergeants had presented on being called to that degree.

This morning Lord Stormont had a levee at his office in Cleveland-Row, St James's.

Yesterday Lord Viscount Maitland, son of Earl of Lauderdale, took the oath and his seat in the House of Commons, as member for the Borough of Newport, in Cornwall.

On Wednesday the Judge of the Court of Admiralty sat for the first time, to try the legality of capturing a number of Dutch vessels; when after a candid hearing two vessels were condemned as lawful prizes.

Advice has been received in town, that the ships which failed last with provision for the Leeward Islands, are safe arrived at their different stations, which has afforded a very seasonable relief to the distressed inhabitants.

The report of a treaty being concluded with the Emperor of Germany, is without foundation. A negotiation is upon the carpet, but we are informed that it is to endeavour at conciliation between the powers at war, that Prince having offered his mediation for that purpose.

Government has received some advices from Sir Henry Clinton, which are said to be the most satisfactory of any received from that quarter for a long time.

The following important Intelligence (extracted from RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK ROYAL GAZETTE of Jan. 6.) was received last night express from Liverpool, brought over by the Two Brothers, that arrived at that port on Tuesday last, after a short passage from New-York.

The following is the most particular account that has yet been produced of the late revolt of the greater and respectable part of the Congress's army, under the command of Mr Washington, Lieutenant-General of France, and an Admiral in the service.

The impatience of all the rebel troops, and being long deprived of their pay in real money, and wholesome provisions, had determined many of the soldiers to a peremptory demand, that their arrears should be produced to them in solid money, and the whole army put on respectable and well-appointed establishment; many perceiving the bankrupt condition of the Congress's finances, and that no magazines, &c. &c. were formed for the future subsistence of the army, took occasion on Monday last (when the times of enlistment of several hundreds expired) boldly to require their pay in present cash and hard money; finding no revenue, but the long expired paper currency produced to supply their demands, the malecontents frankly offered to give up their pay, with all arrears, and return home, provided each got a formal discharge, as they were determined

to a man, no longer to remain in the continental service. These overtures being rejected, a secession immediately ensued, consisting of the whole Pennsylvania line, commanded by General St. Clair, formerly a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Royal American regiment, having under him the Brigadier-Generals Wayne, Hand, and a successor to the deceased Brigadier-General Poor.

After having spiked up all the cannon, and destroyed the carriages, they left their head quarters in Morris-Town, bringing with them four field pieces, all the powder and provisions, and were pursued by some Militia, of whom they killed a Colonel, two Majors, two Lieutenants, and some private, they proceeded to Veals-Town, about twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town, where, on Wednesday last, they threw up works of defence. At this place they erected a standard, chose a Commander in Chief, Commissaries, Quarter-masters, and other Officers essential to the accommodation, and movement of troops on service.

They presently secured 400 head of live cattle; all the horses of the neighbouring country were sent to them; upwards of 100 rifle-men had been detached to hang on and annoy their rear; but on exploring their situation, rather than molest them, they left their officers, and preferred to join their quondam fellow-soldiers, in pursuit of the same object.

Thus reinforced, the total number of the rebels now amounts to 2200 men, and are daily increasing. General Wayne overtook, harangued, and on his knees supplicated their return, but all in vain; he was informed, if he ever again approached them, they should detain him as a prisoner. Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a firing of field pieces and musquetry was heard, supposed to be near Veals-Town.

The whole body (at the time of this paper's going to press) was in motion, conjectured to be for Amboy. It is said they are commanded by Mr Box, formerly of his Majesty's 43d regiment. All the measures they have hitherto concerted, seem to have been dictated by skill, firmness, and animation. The only Continental troops now in Jersey, in the Congress's service, are that solitary brigade of Gen. Drayton, lately commanded by Brigadier Maxwell, who sometime since (bootle) quitted their service; this corps consists of only three slender regiments, total number seven hundred.

On Thursday last accounts of an action were brought from the rebel country, which afford us hopes of important advantages newly obtained by the royal arms in tee Carolinas; but no official relation having been yet obtained, we chuse not to risk a detail of them, until it can be done from an undoubted quarter.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Feb. 9.

The Hawke East-Indiaman is arrived in the Downs, and all the rest are safe off Beachy-head.

Weymouth 7. Arrived last night in Portland road, the Rodney, Captain Hall, with rice, indigo, &c. from Charleston, left from Crookhaven.

Portsmouth 7. Admiral Digby has hoisted his flag on board the Prince George of 98 guns. Commodore Johnstone is also come to take command of his Squadron, which will sail with the outward-bound fleet. The Cumberland and Solebay, with the trade for Ireland, are expected to sail soon, as the wind is now fair. There are now at Spithead 22 sail of the line, 4 frigates, 20 frigates, and several sloops, &c.

The Fly privateer of Liverpool, Captain Blagden, has taken and sent into Kinsale, the Ofrow Rebecca and Anna, Haution, a Dutch prize, from Granada to Amsterdam, with sugar.

The Caesar and Greyhound privateers of Bristol, have taken and sent into Plymouth L'Amazone, of 16 six-pounders, and 47 men, from Rhode Island to Brest; the Caesar had 2 men killed and 3 wounded.

The Henry and Maria, prize to the Stormont, is on shore near Wexford.

The Bejou, Brown, from Faro to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Taffee.

The Zee Fortune, prize to the Essex, is totally lost off Wexford, the crew perished.

The Snap privateer of Liverpool, Captain Hancock, is put into Whitehaven in distress, having thrown 10 of her guns overboard, and must be repaired before she can proceed on her cruise.

The Indultry, Johnson, from New York, is arrived at Barbadoes, and is gone down to Jamaica with the Carnatic, Gibson, of Liverpool, the Lion, Shaw, of Bristol, and the Active, English, of London.

The Elizabeth, Welsh, from Newfoundland, arrived at Oporto, sent into Lisbon a rich Dutch ship, loaded with bale goods.

The Sir Joseph Yorke privateer of Liverpool, has taken and carried into Waterford a Dutch vessel, loaded with fish.

The St Antonio De Lisbon, Nascimento, from Lisbon to Dublin, is totally lost near Castle Town.

The Dolphin, Peters, from Alicante to Ostend, is taken and carried into St Ives.

The Vrow Cornelia, from Curaço to Rotterdam, is taken by the Rambler privateer of Guernsey, and carried into that port.

The Cato, Vanderzee, from Maritimes to Dominica, carried into Barbadoes, the 1st of December by the Terrible, was released, and sailed the 23th.

L'Aimable Jane, from Cape Francois to France, is taken by the Tamer privateer, of Alderney, and sent into Glengore in Ireland. The Tamer was left in chase of another French vessel.

The Maria Antonia, White, of 300 tons, from Leghorn to Amsterdam, is taken and sent into Torbay by the Dartmouth Tartar privateer, Captain Riely, of Dartmouth, who was left the 25th ult. in chase of a large ship of 500 tons, supposed from Barcelona to Ostend, about 50 leagues to the westward of Lisbon.

The Content, Curtis, from Lynn to North Shields, was taken and ransomed for 550 guineas.

Kinsale Jan. 30. A ship from Oporto, said to be bound for Dublin, is reported to have been lost last Friday near Callishaven, and every soul perished.

Dartmouth 4. The Kite privateer, Capt. Abrahams, and the Mary ditto, Capt. Cumming, of this port, and a schooner privateer of Plymouth, are taken by a French privateer of 30 guns.

The Hornet letter of marque, Capt. Kimber, of Bristol, has taken a sloop laden with provisions, from St Eustatia to Guadalupe, and sent her into St Kitt's.

The Hector privateer of London, Captain Jefferson, sailed from Mahon the 8th of November, leaving three prizes, and on the 23th returned with a snow from Larachi to Tetuan, with 7000 lbs. and a large quantity of bees wax, and a large Dutch ship from Amsterdam to Maritimes, with iron, lead, and bale goods, and sailed the 1st day in company with his Majesty's sloop Porcupine and Minerva, and the Salisbury and three other privateers, to intercept a large fleet from Bona to Maritimes, under convoy of the Montreal and two armed ships of 20 guns each.

The Preston, Brighouse, from Liverpool to Africa and the West Indies, is safe arrived, where she will discharge her cargo.

The hostages for the under-mentioned vessel, taken and ransomed

by the *Civille de Dunkirk*, were landed there the 25th ult. viz. The *Garland*, Miller, from Liverpool to Pool, for 200 guineas; *Friendship*, Bromwell, of Marazion, for 150 ditto; *Friendship*, Williams, from St Ives to Swanley, for 100 ditto; *Three Sisters*, Monchoise, from Cowes to Corke, for 600 ditto; *Medway*, Butcher, from Portsmouth to Corke, for 300 ditto; *Anthony*, Church, from Cowes to Corke, for 300 ditto; *Louisa*, Brooker, from Chichester to Corke, for 200 ditto; *John and Anne*, Brooker, from ditto to ditto, for 300 ditto; *Stephenson*, Lambton, from Bristol to Newcastle, for 1000 guineas.

The *Hanger* privateer, Captain Vailant, is taken, and carried into Calville.

The *Hibernia* brig, Bishop, from Newfoundland to Poole, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Bristol.

The *Seeds*, Heath, from Liverpool to Exeter, was taken off Scilly by the *Duc de Chartres* privateer, of 24 nine pounders.

The *Molly*, French, from Newfoundland to Oporto, was taken the 29th September by the *Franklin* American privateer, and carried into Salem.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 10.

War Office, Feb. 10: 1781.

1st Troop of horse guards, Sub-Brigadier and Cornet Charles Barton is appointed to be Brigadier and Lieutenant; vice George Fairbairn. Thomas Stearns, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Charles Barton.

Royal regiment of horse guards, William Paul Gerjat, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robert Edm.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Captain Charles Talbot, to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Hampden Pyc. Ensign Charles Agill to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Talbot.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Major William Lord Cathcart, of 18th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice James Hamilton.

5th Regiment of foot, Buffon Roger Hall one-side to be Lieutenant, Lieutenant Thomas Allison, of the North York Militia, to be Ensign, vice Roger Hall Sheaffe.

25th Regiment of foot, Watson Balderston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Chamney.

54th Regiment of foot, Captain Henry Thurlow Shadwell, of 9th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Newton.

83d Regiment of foot, Ensign David Fleming, to be Lieutenant, vice John French. Philip Nicole, Gent. to be Ensign, vice David Fleming.

90th Regiment of foot, Captain Charles Newton, of 52d foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Thurlow Shadwell.

95th Regiment of foot, Captain James Corbet to be Major, vice Francis Picton. Lieutenant Gilbert Waugh to be Captain, vice James Corbet. Ensign Charles Byne to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Waugh.

John Samuel Locke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Byne.

97th Regiment of foot, Adjutant James Downes to be Ensign, vice Richard Darby.

98th Regiment of foot, Thomas Black, Gent. to be Lieutenant, ditto, Lewis Borthwick, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Ensign Thomas Thompson, of 100th foot, to be Lieutenant. Ensign David Robertson, of 83d foot, to be Lieutenant.

John Taubman Esq. to be Captain in the army.

Lieutenant Neil Stewart, of the Invalids in North Britain, to be Lieutenant in Captain Charles Terrot's independent company of Invalids at Hull, vice Samuel Hadley.

Lieutenant Samuel Hadley, of the Invalids at Hull, to be Lieutenant in Captain James Elliot's independent company of Invalids in North Britain, vice Neil Stewart.

Commissions signed by His Majesty for the army in Ireland.

3d Regiment of foot, Ensign Arthur Bernard to be Lieutenant, vice John Bulph, by purchase. Dated Jan. 26, 1781. Mr John Donaghy to be Ensign, vice Bernard.

30th Foot, Mr Wilfred Wilkinson to be Ensign, vice Henry Gamble, by purchase. Dated as above.

Captain Henry Bowyer, of the 66th regiment of foot, and deputy Adjutant General in Ireland, to be Major in the army. Dated Jan. 10, 1781.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Friday, Feb. 9.

This day, as soon as prayers were over in the House of Lords, the Counsel for the Appellant, in the case of the Right Hon. William Gordon, commonly called Lord William Gordon, against Frances Vifcountess Irwin, the Right Honourable Francis Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viscount Beauchamp, and Isabella Ann his wife, Frances Ingram Shephard, Elizabeth Ingram Shephard, Harriot Ingram Shephard, and Louisa Shephard Ingram Shephard, and Albany Wallis, Respondents, were called to the bar, when Mr Maddocks opened the merits, and stated, that his noble client had made his address to Frances Mary Shephard, and the having approved of the proposal, the Appellant was desirous that the same might be accomplished. That the Appellant, having been informed that Lady Irwin and Albany Wallis, Esq. were guardians of Miss Shephard, had informed them of the same proposal, to which they had no objections: That the Appellant being willing and desirous that a proper settlement might be made, previous to such a marriage, had petitioned the Court to refer it to a Master, through whose eyes the Court of Chancery always looked into such matters, to enquire into, and report the estate and fortune of Miss Shephard, and that the Appellant might be at liberty to lay proposals before the Master for a settlement to be made on his intended marriage, and that the Master should enquire and certify, whether the said proposal was reasonable and proper, and to be carried into execution.

Having stated these facts, Mr Maddocks recapitulated the particulars of the Master's report, made on the 23d of December last, and of the proposal laid before him by the Appellant, which proposals were subscribed in writing by Lady Irwin and Mr Wallis, in proof that they, as guardians of the said Miss Shephard, declared their approbation of the proposal. Mr Maddocks further added, that the Master had declared, that the proposal was reasonable and fit to be carried into execution.

Mr Maddocks then stated, that the Appellant and Miss Shephard had petitioned the Court of Chancery, that the Master's report might be confirmed: That on the 20th of December the petition was heard, and the report referred back to the Master for revision, in order to enquire into, and report what fortune the Appellant possessed: That on the 13th of January last, the Master made his report and certified, that it had been admitted before him that the Appellant was not possessed of any estate or fortune, whereby he could make a greater settlement than he had proposed, and that his annual income arose in the following manner: a yearly allowance of 500 l. paid him by his brother the Duke of Gordon; 200 l. per annum arising from his office of Deputy Ranger of the Green Park; and the yearly sum of 300 l. arising from his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Northern Fencibles, commanded by his brother the Duke of Gordon, making in the whole the annual sum of 1000 l. Mr Maddocks also stated, that the Master had reported that Lord William had made new proposals, which appeared to him to be the most advantageous proposals the Appellant could make, wherefore he conceived the same to be fit to be carried into execution.

He lastly stated, that the petition that the said second report might be confirmed, was heard by the Court on the 22d of January, when the Lord Chancellor was pleased to order that the petition should stand dismissed. The Appellant apprehending himself aggrieved by this order, had appealed to their Lordships, and humbly hoped that the order would be reversed, and such other order made for his relief, as to their Lordships should seem just, for the following among other reasons:

"I. For that the appellant's address having been accepted by the lady, and both her guardians consenting, one of whom, Lady Irwin, is her mother, whose consent alone satisfies the provisions of the marriage act; so objection that that consent has been improperly obtained; no part of the family (all of whom are before the Court) object, and neither the rank, nor, it is hoped, the character of the appellant, admitting a supposition that an alliance with him will be a disadvantage to the lady or her family, it is submitted, to be unusual for the Court to controul the consent of the parties and guardians; and that none of the principles on which the discretion of the Court has been usually exercised, require it, in a case so circumstanced."

"II. For that as to the only objection which has been suggested, a disability of fortune, which, it is submitted, to be in no case an ob-

jection where it affords a ground to suspect improper views on the part of the gentleman upon the lady's fortune; it is hoped, that the proposals, particularly the last, which the master has approved, sufficiently evince the appellant's disinterestedness, to acquit him of any such imputation; and though his own income is not of a nature to add to the provision for the lady, in case she survives him, it is no contemptible addition to the means of their living happily together; at least, they will have such an income as the parties, if they are persuaded to judge for themselves, will be content with."

These reasons Mr Maddocks argued upon for a short time, contending, that whether guardians were appointed by a testamentary devise, or appointed to supply such defect by the Court of Chancery, they stood in *locus parentis*, and had the sole right to pronounce upon, approve, or disapprove any proposal of marriage; and of a marriage settlement, that might be offered for their wards; and that when they consented to such proposals, the Court of Chancery had no authority to interfere, unless a case had been made out that the guardian's consent was corruptly or improperly obtained.

Mr Dunning argued in behalf of the appellant on the same ground, and, with great humour and dexterity, animadverted on the idea, that a marriage ought not to be held, because there was a large fortune on the one side, and no fortune (for they would admit it for the sake of argument) on the other. He ridiculed also the supposition, that no man was to pay his address to a ward of the Court of Chancery, until he had gone through the form of applying to the Court for leave so to do, and said, if any gentleman was to go about in that circuitous way of obtaining a lady's hand, he believed, instead of giving it to such a lover, the lady would be inclined to desire the gentleman to walk back the same road that he came, and think him wholly unworthy of her affections. Mr Dunning concluded with declaring, that no law, divine or human, delegated authority to any person or persons whatsoever, to prevent a marriage from taking place, which the young folks were desirous should take place, and which the guardians of the lady consented to and approved.

Lord Mansfield moved, that the order be affirmed.

The Lord Chancellor put the question from the woolsack, and it was ordered accordingly.

N. B. It may be a matter of necessary information to mention, that the young lady, with whom Lord William Gordon proposed to intermarry, is now twenty years of age, and of course within twelve months of setting aside all orders of Chancery respecting her infancy.

After two private bills had been presented, the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

Some little time afterwards, L. Abington rose, and was beginning to speak, when the Lord Chancellor told him the House was adjourned. Lord Abington said, he had never heard the question put; but, when the Lord Chancellor had risen, he imagined he was himself about to speak, and therefore out of politeness, had not interrupted him. The Earl begged the House might be resumed. The Lord Chancellor said, as the House was adjourned to Wednesday next, it was impossible. His Lordship added, that had the noble Earl given him the slightest intimation of his wish to speak, he certainly would not have put the question of adjournment till the House had heard his Lordship. Lord Abington, upon this, expressed himself in terms of some warmth, but, upon Lord Onslow, the Marquis of Rockingham, and other Peers remonstrating with him in the true state of the fact, he gave up the matter.

The House of Commons met to-day, but transacted no other business than appointing a Committee for deciding the late election of Heston, for which a double return was made. Indeed, there appears a languor at this time in both Houses of Parliament, that strongly indicates, that no great length of time will be taken up this session by debates. The minority grow more weak every question; and the Ministry may certainly be supposed to stand invulnerable to their attacks, unless something new should occur in the political world.

From the London Papers, Feb. 10.

L O N D O N.

This morning early, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry set out from the Queen's Palace for Portsmouth, to embark on board the *Prince George*, of 98 guns.

Lord Edgemoor is created a Viscount; and other honorary distinctions are talked of amongst the nobility.

No official accounts are yet received from America, though the important intelligence mentioned in the *New-York Gazette* is not doubted.

Many private letters are arrived, by way of Liverpool, from New-York, confirming the account of the defection of the American troops, particularly one from a son of the Earl of Bute to his noble father.

In addition to the promising news contained in the *New-York Gazette* of Jan. 6, brought over in a ship arrived at Liverpool, we are assured, from good authority, that although official dispatches have not been received by his Majesty's Ministers, they have advice by private letters, that Sir Henry Clinton, as soon as he heard of a revolt of a part of General Washington's army, in order to turn the circumstance to the best advantage, took with him the light infantry, and some other corps, to Staten Island, and sent word to the rebels, that if they would return to their allegiance, they should be received by him with cordiality—should have cloaths delivered out to them, and their arrears paid them forthwith.

A letter written by the Paymaster-General at New-York to his brother in London, says, that "General Clinton had immediately marched the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, with other troops to the amount of 4000 men, into the Jerseys, and had offered very great terms to the revolting army to come into his Majesty's peace."

By the *Two Brothers*, a ship, arrived in 29 days at Liverpool from New-York, letters were this day received, confirming the news respecting the defection of Washington's troops, to which is added, that the number of rebels, at the time of the above ship's coming away, was increased to 2800: that considerable offers had been made them, if they would join Sir Henry Clinton, and that in consequence of these offers, preparations were making to receive them on Staten Island.

Elizabeth Town, in which the American troops, after they quitted Mr Washington, entrenched themselves, is in Essex county, the most considerable of New Jersey province, and was formerly the seat of government there. Some few years since it contained about 300 families, with near 50,000 acres of plantation, and is situated upon a very small river about a league from the western end of Staten Island.

When General Arnold took leave of the Commander in Chief, to proceed on the expedition, (as mentioned in a former paper) he addressed Sir Henry Clinton in the following concise speech: "I leave my family in your hands, Sir, as a pledge of my fidelity. The reason already assigned for my quitting the cause of America (the infamous alliance between France and the Congress) is religiously true. Under a full conviction that this reason is well-founded, I wish only to add, that my future conduct shall best bespeak the purity of my intentions, my loyalty to my Sovereign, and my zeal for the service in which I am engaged."

The resolution of the revolted troops never to join the American standard, and the peremptory refusal of Washington to give their discharge, will render their junction necessary to their personal safety. Under these circumstances, the late defection is replete with the most salutary advantages in the cause of England.

A report was this day current in Lloyd's Coffee-house of

an action in Carolina between Lord Cornwallis and the rebel General Green, in which the latter is said to have been defeated, with the loss of 1000 men. We were not able to learn on what authority this report was founded.

A letter from Paris of the 30th of last month, by the way of Flanders, mentions, the most disagreeable and alarming advices from America; by which they learn, notwithstanding the utmost secrecy used to prevent its transpiring, that Washington was nearly deserted, and that Congress are splitting into separate interests; two circumstances which they expect must materially alter the situation of affairs in that part of the world.

The last letters from Charlestown, South Carolina, mention, that they were well supplied with provisions of all sorts, and that four ships had arrived there from England with soldiers clothing; which was much wanted, and that the soldiers were in good health and high spirits.

It is reported, that a triple alliance is on the point of being concluded between the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, and Great-Britain. The following are said to be the chief articles:—The Emperor of Germany is to procure a diversion of the French forces, by attacking Alsacia, and is to lend us some troops to be sent to America. We are to give him a million sterling, to enable him to re-establish the port of Antwerp, which will ruin the trade of the Dutch. The King of Prussia is also to assist us, and we are to help him to make good the claims he has on a province of Holland. His brother, Prince Henry, is also to be created King of Poland, and Poniatowsky to retire with a nominal royal title, and becoming settlement.

Sir Joseph Yorke is hourly expected in town, as he was waiting at Ostend, on Wednesday last, for a fair wind, to sail immediately for England.

A letter from Amsterdam says, "We are exceedingly uneasy for the fate of the three Bengal ships we have been expecting home since the beginning of last month; we know them to be the richest ships that have come home from that place for these twelve years past. We think it will be impossible for them to escape being taken, they knowing nothing of our present hostilities, having no convoy, and unable to fight for themselves, they may fall an easy prey even to a stout privateer."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 10.

"The news of the revolt of 2200 from Washington's army, is confirmed by several passengers who arrived in town this day; and though no official accounts are received, yet we have it from good authority, that the accounts are credited by Ministry, and the friends of Government in general."

These passengers left New York January 8, and General Clinton had then left New York, at the head of a party, who was to go over to Staten Island, for the purpose of negotiating with the rebel revolters; who had sent him a proposal the day before. By the same passengers we learn, that they had no advices, at New York, from Lord Cornwallis, for upwards of a month past; and that the news of his gaining a complete victory over the rebel forces, under the command of General Green, in North Carolina, came first to New York in the rebel newspapers.

General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot have published, at New-York, a declaration dated January 3d, of pardon and forgiveness to all the deluded subjects of the Colonies, who shall surrender themselves to commanders of forces and regular Governors, named any time before August 1. excepting such persons who, under the usurped forms of trial, have tyrannically and inhumanly been instrumental in executing and putting to death any of his Majesty's loyal subjects."

From RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Baffertre, St Christopher's Island, Dec. 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to his brother in this island.

"This serves to inform you of my reason for selling my commission, and quitting the American service. I had by me 30,000 l. in paper money, and I found it depreciate rather too fast, and have turned it into produce, which will bring me half the money at St Eustatia; at which place you will soon see me. I should not have been in such a hurry if I had not seen our cause was bad, as our men (since Arnold's quitting us) begin to think him right, and desert in great numbers."

A copy of a letter from Liverpool has been received in town, confirming the news formerly received, of a defection in Washington's army; and adding, that before the vessel which brought this intelligence left the coast of America, the firing of guns, as if on account of a rejoicing was heard. These accounts from Liverpool add; that a fleet of 13 merchantmen escorted by two frigates, were chased by our ships; that seven of them were carried into New York, one loaded with 700 hogheads of tobacco, and that our fleet were in chase of the remainder. From the Channel we have received this intelligence, we have no doubt of its authenticity.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart. was safely delivered of a daughter, at Purvis-hall on the 12th current.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Mrs Rose, widow of the late Dr Rose, physician at Forres, was safely delivered of a son.

Monday the 12th instant, died at Hopetoun-house, John Earl of Hopetoun, in the 77th year of his age.

Yesterday, the Court of Session determined the cause at the instance of the newly-incorporated Society of Solicitors before the Commissary, Sheriff, and City Courts of Edinburgh, against the Publisher of the Edinburgh Gazette, and likewise against the Publisher of this Paper, as administrator-in-law for his son. This action was brought to recover the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, as damages which the Society alleged they had sustained, as a body corporate, as well as individuals, by the insertion of certain paragraphs which appeared in the Edinburgh Gazette on Friday the 28th of April last. On the 8th of July, the cause was pled before Lord Hailes at great length, and with much learning and ingenuity. Three counsel spoke upon each side. Those for the prosecutors were Mr Andrew Crobie, the Hon. Mr Henry Erskine, and Mr David Hume. The counsel for the defenders were Mr Hay Campbell, Mr James Boswell, and Mr Hugo Arnot. The Lord Ordinary pronounced a very long interlocutor upon this pleading; the substance of which was, affirming the Publisher of this paper, and finding the other defender, the Publisher of the Edinburgh Gazette, liable in damages, which his Lordship was pleased to modify to 5 l. Sterling, which sum he ordered to be paid to Mr John Watson Treasurer to the Society, in order that it might be divided by the said Society amongst its members, according to their respective claims and in-

correspondence. His Lordship... together with... interloca... Lords; as he... Publisher... might be... factors. It... ged upon all... their Lordship... were pica... awarding dan... and to find no... Upon an ap... Garmouth... Saturday the... on in a mo... Two sailors... Court of Ex... the subpoen... perdon, subpe... that follows a... equally prote... fendant or P... The Briti... trade for Le... Yesterday... taken by the... S I R... THE... to di... doms. W... you had in... fence of app... tions with... last night si... military ge... When the... lace, in ge... to put ca... plied with... people, as... G. G... Just be... lies of sma... after each... George C... I give... becoming... decorum... Dumb... S I R... IN the... ted... general... I wa... quiry; b... the eye o... son, I sh... py, consi... leave to... hints, w... be excit... It is... tion of... the King... that the... dent pro... Constitui... this Co... be inv... as the... The... of the... respect... afforded... come o... Spiritu... poral l... doms, their... the C... freeho... land o... ment, of Pe... mong... And... King... Al... once... small... estate... repre... came... A... been... repre... renci... B... mon... the... senta... tena... fo el... to h... Left... tiam... gy... sum... is n... fre... ed... His Lordship... to the prosecu... together with... certified by th... interloca... Lords; as he... Publisher... might be... factors. It... ged upon all... their Lordship... were pica... awarding dan... and to find no... Upon an ap... Garmouth... Saturday the... on in a mo... Two sailors... Court of Ex... the subpoen... perdon, subpe... that follows a... equally prote... fendant or P... The Briti... trade for Le... Yesterday... taken by the... S I R... THE... to di... doms. W... you had in... fence of app... tions with... last night si... military ge... When the... lace, in ge... to put ca... plied with... people, as... G. G... Just be... lies of sma... after each... George C... I give... becoming... decorum... Dumb... S I R... IN the... ted... general... I wa... quiry; b... the eye o... son, I sh... py, consi... leave to... hints, w... be excit... It is... tion of... the King... that the... dent pro... Constitui... this Co... be inv... as the... The... of the... respect... afforded... come o... Spiritu... poral l... doms, their... the C... freeho... land o... ment, of Pe... mong... And... King... Al... once... small... estate... repre... came... A... been... repre... renci... B... mon... the... senta... tena... fo el... to h... Left... tiam... gy... sum... is n... fre... ed...

sought therein. (The pursuers were *ninety* in number.) His Lordship likewise found the Publisher liable in expenses to the prosecutors, which he modified to 15 l. Sterling, together with the expense of extra, as the same should be certified by the Collector of the Clerks' dues. — Against the interlocutor, both defenders reclaimed by petition to the Lords; the Publisher of the Mercury insisting for expenses, as he had been assailed by the Lord Ordinary; and the Publisher of the Edinburgh Gazette craving that the action might be dismissed. Answers were given in for the prosecutors. It was upon these papers, which were acknowledged upon all hands to be very learned and ingenious, that their Lordships came yesterday to determine the matter. They were pleased to alter the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary awarding damages and expenses, to dismiss the complaint, and to find no expenses due to either of the defenders.

Upon an application from Mr John Cumming, merchant in Garmouth, and Mr James Burnett, merchant in Portsoy, on Saturday the 3d inst. the court of Exchequer gave their opinion in a most interesting point to the subjects of this Country. — Two failors who were subpoena'd as evidences to attend the Court of Exchequer, were impressed during the subsistence of the subpoenas; when the Court unanimously declared, that no person subpoena'd to attend a trial could be impressed. — So that failors are now in no danger of paying obedience to the writs issued for their attendance, as evidences in any trial, being equally protected both out and home, whether called by the Defendant or Plaintiff, who are generally Revenue Officers.

The Britannia armed ship was appointed to sail with the trade for Leith from the Nore, as on Monday.

Yesterday morning arrived in Leith roads a Russian vessel taken by the Paisley privateer of Carron.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

THE honourable acquittal of Lord George Gordon seems to diffuse a general joy over this part of the united kingdoms. We have heard of the splendid illuminations which you had in the capital; and the inhabitants here expressed their sense of approbation and joy in the same manner. Illuminations with us are a rare phenomenon: We have had none till last night since the year 1760. The behaviour of some of our military gentlemen here ought not to be passed over in silence. When the inhabitants were beginning to illuminate, the populace, in good humour, and in a civil manner, asked an officer to put candles into his windows. This request he readily complied with, and that too in a manner highly pleasing to the people, as the candles were so placed as to form distinctly L. G. G.

Just before the candles were put out, there were three volleys of small arms discharged by the town's people, with a cheer after each of them, and the loud acclamation of "Lord George Gordon for ever!"

It gives pleasure to say, that the mirth on this occasion was becoming and innocent, and all was concluded with a decent decorum. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dunbar, Feb. 11.

C. K.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

IN the view of the late General Election, the topic of created votes, for Members of Parliament in Scotland, was general, in news-papers, and in conversation.

It was not then a time for moderation and dispassionate enquiry; but now, that the political ferment has subsided, and the eye may see through the clearer medium of unbiassed reason, I should be glad to have a subject, so material to our happy constitution, brought into public discussion. And I beg leave to introduce it, in the channel of your paper, by a few hints, which, I hope, others, more able and intelligent, may be excited to improve.

It is not my present purpose to enter into a minute examination of the constitution, as made up of three different powers, the King, the Lords, and the Commons; but only to observe, that these three powers possess their certain distinct, independent prerogatives, and so, together, make up what we call our Constitution; and it is essential to the existence and energy of this Constitution, that the prerogatives of each constituent part be inviolably preserved, without encroachment or alteration, so as the necessary equilibrium be maintained.

The Lords and Commons in Scotland were the freeholders of the King, bound to attendance in Parliament, for and in respect of the lands holden by them of his Majesty; for lands afforded the right, or rather, in ancient days, the obligation to come to his Majesty's Councils or Parliaments. The Lords Spiritual were the dignified clergy, for their freeholds; Temporal Lords, those who had lands granted to them in Dukedoms, Earldoms, and Lordships, and thence their titles; for their respective Dukedoms, Earldoms, and Lordships; and the Commons were those heritors who held their lands, or freehold estates, in capite of the King. And so much was the land considered as affording the right or obligation to presentment, in the King's Councils or Parliaments, that the husbands of Peeresses, in female fees, had their Places in Parliament among the Peers, for their Ladies Dukedoms, Earldoms, &c. And the husbands of wives holding lands in capite of the King, for their wives freeholds, among the Commons.

All were originally bound to attendance; but such attendance being found to be a hardship on Commons, possessed of small freehold estates, it was first dispensed with to such as had estates under a certain yearly rent; and, in course of time, a representation by two or more of a county was allowed, and became the law and constitution.

At all times, the distinction of Lords and Commons had been carefully maintained; and especially, after they became representatives of the respective bodies in Scotland, all interference has been guarded and provided against.

By act of Parliament 1427, which first authorised the Commons (there called the *Small Barons*, in contradistinction to the Great Barons or Lords) to elect commissioners or representatives, the election was necessarily in these Barons and free tenants, without interference of the Peers; and the Commons so elected were to have the full power in all things pertaining to the Commons in Parliament: And the commissioners were to have the collage or payment of their expenses; only from the Lesser Barons and free tenants, who owed attendance in Parliament, and were represented by them. The Dignified Clergy, and the Dukes, Earls, and Lords, were appointed to be summoned to personal attendance, as formerly. The act 1587 is more explicit, as to the election of the Commissioners for the freeholders of shires, and ordains, that all freeholders be taxed for the expenses of their Commissioners passing to Parlia-

ment: And the act 1661, on the same subject of election of Commons, ascertains the expense to be allowed a Commissioner, and appoints, that the same be paid by the whole freeholders, heritors, and liferenters holding of the King or Prince, according to the proportion of their lands within the shire, excepting Noblemen and their vassals. The Noblemen were excused of the taxation, as having nothing to do in the representation of the freeholders, attending Parliament themselves in a distinct capacity, for the lands of their Dukedoms, &c. which also included the lands of their vassals. The enactment 1661 was renewed in the act 1681, which ordains the whole heritors, liferenters, and wadsetters, within each shire and stewartry, to contribute to the charges of the Commissioners thereof, according to their valuation, except only those who hold of Noblemen, or Bishops, or lands belonging to Burghs Royal. The Legislature always considered, that none had any thing to do in the election of Commissioners of the shires, or consequences thereof, but those freeholders only whom the Commissioners represented in Parliament.

At and since the Union of Scotland with England, several laws have been made to regulate the elections, as well of the Sixteen Peers, who became the elective representation of the whole Lords of Scotland, (the Clergy, by the loss of their freeholds and dignities, having ceased to be of the Parliament) as of the Commissioners, who represented the lesser Barons, or freeholders of shires; and the distinction and independence of the different bodies have always been attended to.

A remarkable example occurs in the act of the 16th of his late Majesty King George the Second, in the case of the county of Sutherland: — Almost all the lands of that county were holden of the Earls of Sutherland; and it had been the practice of the county to admit the proprietors of land so holden, to vote in the elections along with the few freeholders who held in capite of the King. The practice was continued; but, to take away, and guard against the influence and interference of the Peers of Sutherland, it was expressly enacted, That where lands were holden of the King or Prince, by a Peer, or other person, or body politic or corporate, who, by law, were disabled to be a member of the House of Commons, or to vote in such elections, in such case the proprietor, or owner of such lands, should be entitled to vote or be elected in respect of the same lands; and that no alienation of the superiority to be made by such Peer, &c. incapable to elect or be elected, should deprive the proprietor and owner of the lands of his right to vote in the elections of the said shire, or his capacity to be elected, nor entitle the purchaser of the said superiority to vote or to be elected.

This was a strong act of the Legislature, to mark its anxiety to prevent interference of the Peers, and preserve the independence of the Commons in elections. The alienation of superiority made by a Peer was deprived of the ordinary legal effect in the purchaser. It did not convey to the purchaser the right of voting, which was otherwise inherent in superiority. In effect, it was depriving a Peer of a patrimonial interest, a right of superiority, giving a vote being much more valuable with that quality than without it; and Commons were allowed to convey or alienate superiority with that quality, when Peers were restrained, upon the idea only of their being disqualified to meddle or interfere in the elections of the Commons.

The Commons have ever been jealous of the interference of the Lords. By vote of the House of Commons, no Lord of Parliament hath any right to interfere in the election of Commons; and, by statute, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports shall not recommend any members there. Either House maintain their separate privileges; the Lords do not suffer the Commons to interfere in settling the election of a Peer of Scotland, nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to judge of the election of a Commoner. The electors of one branch of the Legislature are secured from undue influence of the other.

The jealousy of the Commons, in this respect, appeared in a late instance, when a Noble Duke was said to have written a letter, upon the subject of election, favourable to a candidate.

These things being premised, the tendency and effect of creating votes in Scotland will be better understood. So long as the practice of splitting the valuations of lands, and creating qualifications to vote in the elections of the Commons in Scotland was only used by Commons, it was not so material, as it resolved merely into a question, Whether a Commoner, possessed of a large estate, affording valuation for twenty votes, or any given number, ought or ought not to have more to say in the election of a representative or Commissioner for Commons, than another Commoner whose estate affords only valuation for one or two votes? The question is indeed of importance, and admits of nice argument on both sides; but, in whatever way resolved, it is within the constitution, as it only respects the rights of Commons among themselves.

But now that the practice of creating votes is adopted by the Peers, it becomes a matter of alarm to all who regard our happy constitution, as it carries in it the most dangerous consequences to the State. If the Peers of Scotland, whom the constitution justly forbids to interfere in the elections of the Commons, even so much as to write a recommendatory letter, shall be allowed to split the valuations of their large and extensive Dukedoms, Earldoms, and Lordships, for which they themselves are the Parliamentary representatives, upon the first principles of Parliament, and shall create no recommendations, but voters, their dependents, to go into the elections of the Commons with their mandates to elect *their men*; it is not only a direct interference in the elections of the Commons, in the strongest sense, but of the most fatal tendency, to rule the elections, and take them out of the hands of the Commons of Scotland altogether. The Peers of Scotland already have great estates in property and superiority; and, by the rich marriages their honours put in their power, their extensive territories are daily increasing. A Peer can create fifty, sixty, seventy, or more votes, out of his estate, property, and superiority; and some have of late created votes to the last inch of territory, not excepting their gardens and lawns. If then two or three Peers in a county shall agree in the nomination of a Commissioner to Parliament, it will be impossible to defeat their choice. It will always prevail; and the freedom and independence of the Commons will be at end.

This creating of votes, by Peers especially, is an anomalous thing, a mere shew of estate in the voter. A view of the manœuvre seems so proper, as it is not generally understood.

The Peer obtains a charter from his Majesty, under the Union Seal of Scotland, of his estates, which are rated in the cells-books of the shire at a large amount of valuation, — say 20,000 l. Scots, (any given sum). He applies to the Commissioners of Supply for a division of the valuation into lots of 400 l. each, say about fifty lots, in order to make fifty votes — if there be lands of old extent, the votes may go beyond fifty. He grants to a confidential person a feu-disposition of the whole lands, arranged in lots, to be holden of himself, each lot paying an elusory annual feu-duty of sixpence, a shilling, five shillings, any thing; a penny will answer the purpose equally well; and the feu-disposition contains his precept for giving infeudment to the confidential person, the nominal feuder. But immediately this person signs a disposition giving all back again to the Peer, and the Peer is himself infeud on his own precept, and so becomes his own feuer, or vassal holding of himself. This factitious mode of separating property from superiority being accomplished, the Peer now divests himself of his superiority, by granting it away in the lots he made, to fifty or more different persons; his dependents, in liferent; assigning to each of them the King's charter, and every dependent is infeud in his lot by virtue of the charter; and so they become the King's immediate vassals in the Peer's estates, the Peer detaching himself from his own immediate connection with the Crown, and submitting to be the vassal of fifty or more dependents, created his Lordship's superiors during their lives. But they do not possess large revenues: The sixpence, shilling, or penny, or some such annual payment, is all the estate they enjoy. Nor is their tenure sure: The Peer, if he suspects the holder will not implicitly obey his mandates, and vote as he shall direct, calls upon such a person to divest himself, that he may give the vote to another more subservient.

Such is the manner and use of created votes. One would imagine that the gravity and discernment of the Courts of Law would not bend or give countenance to an abuse so palpable, where the mere phantom of form is put in place of the substance which the Legislature had in view. But Courts must regard forms; and so the operation that has been stated, however ridiculous, being in the form of law, is allowed to bring forth voters in the power of the Peers.

The law however is injured, the constitution wounded in the most sensible part, the security from undue influence and freedom in the election of the Commons incoached upon by the Peers, and in effect destroyed.

These hints are thrown out to rouse the wellwishers of our invaluable constitution, that they may turn their thoughts to a matter of the utmost consequence to its existence, and ripen their into a remedy. I am, Sir,

A FREEHOLDER.

The Readers of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY, we are hopeful, will hold in higher estimation EARLY INTELLIGENCE and ORIGINAL ESSAYS, upon important subjects, than the dravelling account of a trial, however interesting, which can be purchased complete, pulled off as GENUINE, at the low price of SIXPENCE, while the Publisher of a News Paper is under the disagreeable necessity of continuing it from day to day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,
Feb. 9. Jeanie, Tarbet, from Campbelltown, with herrings.
Pavel, Junon Jolie Estaire, from Oporto, with wine.
Squirrel, Currie, from Campbelltown, with herrings.
20. Chancer, Williamson, from Dublin, with goods.
Betty, Lamont, from Larne, with beef.
Fortitude, Duff, from Drogheda, with oats.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY, 21st February,
[By appointment of the Gentlemen of the Committee for erecting the New High School-house in this city—the profits to be applied for finishing that useful work]

Will be presented, the Tragedy of
H E N R Y IV.

Falstaff, Mr FOWLER.
Hotspur, Mr WOODS.
Prince of Wales, Mr GRAHAM.
King, Mr KELLY.
Verona, Mr STANTON.
Francis, Mr JOHNSON.

To which will be added (by desire) for the third time, The
REPRISALS, or Fars of Old England.

Ben Block, Mr JOHNSON.
Oclabber, Mr KELLY.
Macaymore, Mr FOWLER.

Tickets, thrown off for the occasion, to be had at the Theatre; at the Shop of Mr Spankie, opposite the Tron Church; and at Mr Richard Richardson's in the Exchange.

LOST yesterday forenoon, or since Saturday last, on the streets of Edinburgh, or in the Parliament House.

Two 10 l. Notes of the Bank of Scotland.
The person who has found the same, will receive Two Guineas of Reward, upon calling at the publisher.

CATTLE STRAYED.

ON Tuesday night last, thirteen Highland Stots were found straying on the land of Crookston in Gala water. Any person who can prove the property may apply to John Mitchell, Mr Borthwick of Crookston's grievance, who will deliver up the cattle on being paid the expense of keeping and advertising them. Not to be repeated.

BYTH COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all it may concern, That the copartnership under the firm of "James Urquhart and Company," commonly called the BYTH COMPANY, is now dissolved, and their affairs finally settled. Not to be repeated.

MONEY TO BORROW.

WANTED, upon the most undoubted heritable security, any sum from SIX HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.
For particulars, apply to John Macewan writer in Edinburgh.

GLASGOW, January 25, 1781.

JOHN DALZIEL, Tobacco Broker, returns his most grateful thanks to the Gentlemen importers and purchasers of Tobacco in Glasgow, and other places, for all favours received. — He is newly sworn into that office. — He hereby offers his services to his former friends, and any others who may please to employ him in receiving, purchasing, and selling Tobaccos, on the former commission, and has taken for his Assistant JAMES GEORGE junior, who is regularly bred to the business of a tobacconist.

They also propose to manufacture, as usual, for exportation and home consumption, Fine and common Twist—Salmon and Shag Cut Tobaccos—Scots Snuff and Rapes of all sorts.

N. B. Commissioners for town and country will be most thankfully received, and punctually obeyed.

The above Tobacco and Snuff, when going south-wards, are to be shipped by William Brough merchant in Leith, his agent there.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUN-
CIL OF EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS a CHURCH is immediately to
be built in George-Street, in the extended royalty; and a
LABORATORY for the Chymistry-clas in the College. The artificers
that may hereafter be employed for the following parts of those works,
are requested to lodge their estimates with James Tait, at the Council
Chamber, on or before Monday the 19th inst. viz.

Estimates for the Church of about 33 rods/ruble, 2 feet thick, oval
form.
33 Ditto, ditto, ditto, square work.
2600 Feet, dressed and stripped ashler, oval form.
650 Feet, brotched steps, and platts of stairs.
1200 Feet polished modillion cornice on portico.
1000 Ditto, plain polished mouldings.
2500 Ditto, dressed cornice, oval form.
2400 Ditto, plain polished work in ashler, pilasters, &c.
760 Ditto, brotched pavement.
2900 Feet, plain dressed work, oval form.
260 Ditto, ditto, square work.
1150 Ditto, brotched work, long stones in the upper beds of cornice.
Four columns, 28 feet 4 inches high, including capitals and base,
diameter 2 feet 10 inches.
Eight pilasters.

The whole of the columns, mouldings, steps, and platts of stairs, to
be Craigleith stone; the ashler Rediall stones, of one foot broad in the
bed, and a header quite through the wall, introduced at every fifth
stone; the rubble to be good durable stone, and to be run at intervals with
hot lime; the walls, for nine feet above the foundation, to be 3½ feet
thick, and all above that 3 feet. The plan to be seen at the Council
Chamber.

FOR THE LABORATORY:
About ten rods rubble work.
250 Feet hewn ribbets, soles and lintels.
540 Ditto hewn corners, skewes and cope.
1500 Ditto, ditto, ditto, pavement.
100 Ditto, perpendicular vents.
The plan also to be seen at the Council Chamber.

THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER
GRAY, writer to the signet, are desired to meet by themselves or
their doers, upon Wednesday next the 21st inst. within the Exchange
Coffeehouse, at one o'clock afternoon.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.
THE Creditors of Messrs HAIG and ALEXANDER, merchants in
Alloa, are desired to meet by themselves, or their doers, properly
authorized by them, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on
Tuesday the 27th day of February current, at twelve o'clock noon,
when some business will be laid before them by their trustee relative to
the funds under his management. It is also requested, that such Credit-
ors who have not already lodged their claims, with affidavits on the
verity thereof, will immediately transmit the same to Alexander Birnie
writer in Alloa, trustee on the sequestrate estate of the said Messrs Haig
and Alexander; with certification, that he will proceed to divide the
funds in his hands among those only who have produced their claims,
verified as above mentioned.

NOTICE
To the HERITORS of the Parish of St NINIAN,
THAT, as early as the 31 of March last, a scheme of locality was
made out by the common agent, and given in to process, which
the Lord Braxfield, Ordinary, allowed all parties concerned to see and
object to against June then next; and, on the 21st July last, the order
was renewed: That certain rectifications being proposed in said scheme,
the Lord Ordinary, on the 21st of December last, appointed the local-
ity to be rectified accordingly, and ordained such of the heritors who
had not produced right to their teinds, and those who had produced,
and their titles found not sufficient to produce complete titles to their
teinds in the clerk's hands, against the 15th January; and, on the 20th
February current, the Lord Ordinary ordained all concerned, to pro-
duce what titles to their teinds they intend to produce, in the clerk's
hands, betwixt and the 20th current; with certification: Of which all
concerned are desired to take notice.

NOTICE
IN the Process of Locality of the augmented stipend of the Parish of
Auchtermuchty, the Lord Kennet Ordinary, by interlocutor of the
20th instant, ordained the whole Heritors of the said parish immedi-
ately to produce their rights to their teinds in the clerk's hands, with cer-
tification. Of which this public notice is given to all concerned.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT HOUSE in Carrubber's Close belong-
ing to and possessed by Mr Elphinstone advocate, being the 4th
Flat or Storey of that new tenement called FOGO'S LAND, consisting
of seven fire rooms, besides kitchen, closets, pantry, cellar, and sun-
dry other conveniences, and commanding a fine free prospect of the
Firth of Forth and adjacent country.—The house to be seen every Tues-
day and Friday, between eleven and two.
For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Mackenzie, writer to
the signet.

FOR LONDON,
THE MARY,
JOHN HAY Master,
For PETER FARMER,
Now on the berth in Leith Harbour, taking in
goods, and will sail first convey.
Neat accommodation for passengers, and
usage may be depended on.
The Master to be spoke with in the Ex-
change Coffeehouse, or at the Cross, Edinburgh,
at Change hours; and at his house in Leith.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER OF LEITH,
COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will
soon fall on a cruise against the enemies of
Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons
burden, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve
guns, besides swivels, and has excellent accom-
modation for men.
Seamen and Landmen desirous of making
their fortunes, have now a favourable opportu-
nity, and will meet with encouragement to en-
ter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying
immediately to Captain Currie, at his house in Leith, or on board the
Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of those brave lads who have formerly
failed with him, are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join
their old shipmate, and pursue their fortunes with him.
N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch lan-
guages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

At OSTEND for LEITH,
The Brig MERCURY,
About 160 tons burden,
IS now taking in goods for Leith, and will sail
first opportunity after the 1st March.
Merchants and others that want goods
from thence, will please send their orders for
shipping them immediately.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in
This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any house
in this city or suburbs; 3s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

TO BE SOLD,
Dr LOTHIAN'S PROPERTY,
OPPOSITE to the bottom of St John's Street, Canongate, consist-
ing of a genteel and commodious House, of dining-room, draw-
ing-room, six bed-rooms, two bed-closets, two garrets with vents, kit-
chen, and three cellars; and somewhat more than Half an Acre of
Ground laid out in a garden and small park. The house was but lately
built, and commands an extensive view. The ground pays a feu-duty
of two shillings only in the year.—For further particulars, apply to
the proprietor.—The house may be seen on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and
Thursdays, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE Creditors of the deceased JOHN McCULLOCH of Barholm,
and of JOHN McCULLOCH now of Barholm, whose debts are
contracted posterior to January 1763, when the entail of the estate of
Barholm was recorded, are desired to meet by themselves or their
doers in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday 23d of February
current, at twelve o'clock noon, when a state of Mr McCulloch's af-
fairs will be laid before them, and a plan concerted for their speedy
and effectual payment; and as Mr Culloch wishes and intends to do all
the justice in his power to his father's creditors and his own, he hopes
for this short indulgence from using diligence against him, till a full
state of affairs are laid before them.

LUNCARTY AND PERTH BLEACHFIELDS, NEAR
PERTH.
SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and COMPANY, carry on business
at both Fields, and bleach in the best manner, at the following
prices:

All Linen Cloth yard-wide and under, not exceeding		Per Yard.	
900 warp,	24d.	1600,	3½d.
1000 and 1100,	3s.	1700, and all above,	6
1200,	3½s.	Diapers,	4
1300,	4	Damasks,	5
1400,	4½s.	Long Lawns,	3
1500,	5	Cambrics,	4

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.
CLOTH for these fields is presently taken in by
James Torry and Company merchants, Royal Exchange, } Edinburgh.
William Anderson fidler, Cowgate-head,
William Coke bookbinder, Leith.
John Gray weaver, Dalkeith.
Alexander Campbell merchant, St Andrews.
William Main merchant, Cupar Fife.
Mrs Janet Bell, in Leven.
John Melvill and Son, Dysart.
William Philp merchant, Kirkcaldy.
Mrs Helen Scott, in Anstruther.
Mrs Alexander, in Dunfermline.
James Haig, Alloa.
James Addison, sen. Borrowstounness.
David Auchincloss, Dundee.
William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath.
John Low merchant, Montrose.
Walter Cargill merchant, Dunkeld.
James Glas merchant, Crieff.
David Sandeman, jun. merchant, } Perth.
William Sandeman, and Company,
Hector Turnbull, at Luncarty. And,
John Turnbull, at Tulloch.

FARM TO LET.
TO be LET in Tack for 19 years, and to be entered to at Whitfun-
day next, The Farm of FLEEMINGTON, with the Mill there-
of, lying in the parish of Newlands, and county of Peebles.
For particulars, apply to John Tait writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.
THE Lands of BOGHALL and WESTFIELD are to be let, in two
farms, for 19 years, commencing at Martinmas first. One con-
taining the lands of Westfield and adjacent parts of Boghall, and to
consist of about 720 Scots acres. And the other farm, containing the
remaining parts of Boghall lands, and to consist of about 110 Scots acres
These lands lie in the parish of Auchtermuchty and shire of Fife; and
within four miles of the towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn.
For further particulars apply to Robert Heggie, at Kirkcaldy.
Alexander Beveridge at Boghall will show the grounds and marches.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICE-HOUSES,
On the west-side of George's-square, to be Let for one or more years
from Whitunday next.
THAT Large House on the west-row of the said square, which be-
longed to and was possessed by the late Commissioner Lockhart,
consisting of the following particulars:
On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms and a large wine cel-
lar with catacombs within the house, three other cellars without the
house, in a large back court, with a ladder built upon it, and a pump
well of good water, and behind the court a large garden neatly laid out,
and planted with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.
On the first floor, a handsome dining-room, two other rooms and two
closets, and a drawing-room; remarkably elegant, being 30 feet in length,
23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.
On the second floor, a large front room, two handsome bed-chambers,
and two closets.
On the third floor, two large bed-chambers and two large closets. And
on the garret story, two fire-rooms, and a large closet, besides several
presses and other conveniences.
As also a coach-house, and stable with four stalls, and a hay-loft, situ-
ated near the house.
The whole premises are new and fitted up in the best manner, and
will be seen every Tuesday and Friday from eleven to two o'clock.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,
THE Tavern and Long Room called ARCH-
ERS HALL. The Royal Company of Archers, who are the
proprietors, will not accept of any person for tenant, who shall not ap-
pear qualified to conduct their own weekly entertainments, as well as
attend the Ladies and Gentlemen who hold their Assemblies there,
which are frequent, and afford considerable advantage to the house;
ne assembly held every Tuesday, consists of a hundred subscribers, and
have a liberty of inviting each a guest, who all pay.
For particulars apply to James Hardie writer, Semple's Close, Edin-
burgh.

HOUSES TO LET IN CANONGATE.
TO be LET, and entered to at next Whitunday, That large and
elegant DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the south side of Can-
ongate, a little below the church, presently possessed by Sir Archibald
Hope, Bart. It consists of a half sunk story, three other stories, besides
attic story; is new and in good repair, and fit to accommodate a gen-
teel family.
Also, That commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering by the
turnpike immediately below Sir Archibald Hope's House, presently pos-
sessed by Lady Huntington, consisting of two stories, and containing
dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, closets, &c.
The house is clean, and in good repair.
Also, The HOUSE immediately above Lady Huntington's, being
the upper and garret story.
Also, The HOUSE immediately opposite to Lady Huntington's, lately
possessed by Mr Colquhoun. It consists of two stories, and contains
dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-chambers, besides garret rooms
and other conveniences.
Also, A small HOUSE, entering by the close immediately below Lady
Huntington's house.
Such repairs will be given as are necessary.
For further particulars apply to William Ramsay clerk to the signet.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CANONGATE.
TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-
house of Edinburgh, on Friday the 23d day of February cur-
rent, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,
That LODGING, or Dwelling House, being
the fifth floor of Jack's Land, opposite to St John's Street, Canongate,
with the garret and cellar thereto belonging, as presently possessed by
Mr Henry Home, writer to the signet, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Ster-
ling.
This house is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office. The
purchaser's entry to it to commence at Whitunday next; and if not
sold it will be let, and to be entered to at same term.
Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds,
and inform as to further particulars.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, betwixt
the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, lately belonging
to Nicolas Dick, spouse to William Hall merchant in Edinburgh; after-
wards to the deceased Thomas Hall salmon cooper in Newcastle, then
son; and disposed by the said Thomas and William Halls to John Peat
writer in Edinburgh, as trustee for their creditors:
LOT I. A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Garden at the back
thereof, and the Area of an old Stable now ruinous, in the front there-
of, (the ground measures 29 falls, or thereby,) lying at the head of the
Long Close in Pleasance, immediately adjacent to that new house lately
built by Professor Robertson.—This lot is extremely well adapted for
the purpose of building. It has an easy entry from the Pleasance, by
the Long Close, and from the south by the large road leading to St
John's Hill; commands a pleasing prospect of the Firth; and a house
may be so situated as to insure a continuance of that prospect. It has
the use of a very fine well in the Long Close; and there is this further
advantage, that there is a great probability of a purchaser finding in the
ground a sufficient quantity of stone to build a house.

LOT II. A TENEMENT OF LAND in the south side of the Long
Close, consisting of two floors and garrets, with Stables, with a Gar-
den immediately adjacent to the same, divided from the former lot of
ground by a stone dyke. The ground consists of 12 falls, or thereby.
LOT III. That DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Smith and Wrights
Shop, and the waste Ground behind the same, presently possessed by
John Hogg smith and others, commonly called the POLLY, lying on
the west side of the Pleasance, and fronting the street. This subject has
the privilege of the mutual gavel of that large tenement of land imme-
diately adjoining it on the south. This, with the increasing demand
for houses in that quarter of the town, renders the area a most eligible
spot for building on.
The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of
John Tawfe writer in Edinburgh, or John Peat the trustee, either of
whom will inform as to further particulars.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.
TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon
Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and
six in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and
DALRANICH, with the Fishings and Pertinents, lying within the pa-
rish of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about
100 l. Sterling.
These Lands are of considerable extent, excellent quality, and plea-
santly situated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near its confluence
with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood,
and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.
There is a neat mansion-house on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms
partly inclosed with stone-dykes, with subdivisions of hedges and ditch,
and from its situation in a fine country for sport, and within four miles
of Crieff, which is a post-town with a weekly market, this spot is re-
markably well adapted for goat-whey, and a shooting quarter.
The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montrose, and will be sold
jointly or separately in lots, as purchasers may incline.—For further
particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the
signet, who has power also to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse,
Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th day of February 1782, between
the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grant, accom-
pant in Edinburgh, Trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford,
and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, ly-
ing in the parish of Forgan and shire of Fife, pleasantly situ-
ated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public
ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the fame of
Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about
773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious
mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable office-houses in very good
repair, and a large well stocked garden and orchard.
Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, be-
sides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The
yearly free-rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, a-
mounts to 342 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blanch
of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a
Member of Parliament for the county, the remainder are held of a sub-
ject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.
There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands. The
tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back
as the 1637 and 1713; and the minister of Forgan having, not a great
many years ago, got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there
can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years
hence.
For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price of this estate is
to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.
It will be shown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the
whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce,
writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the trustee, those intend-
ing to become purchasers, and desirous of further information, may ap-
ply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.
TO be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse,
Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th of March next, between the
hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LATHOCKER,
comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathocker, the Lands of
Easter Morton, Hilledean, and Conflable-Crook, with the Superiority of
the Lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Cam-
eron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife. The estate consists of
about 850 acres, mostly arable, and the greatest part of it is let to suf-
ficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a mo-
derate value upon the Maies out of lease, and converting the victual,
kains and carriages, at the usual rates, is about 490 l. Sterling, free of
all deductions, and without including the rent of a lime-kiln let for this
year.
The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime
and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for two years past,
and at present has a very favourable appearance. As the lands lie be-
tween three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed,
that, from the present appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very
great advantage.
The whole estate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the B.
shop of St Andrews; and is rated in the reff-books of the county at
417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.
The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate,
are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderson writer to the signet; to
whom, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any person want-
ing to be informed of further particulars may apply. Copies of the
rentals and conditions of sale are also to be seen in the hands of John
Stevenston writer in Cupar.

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